CROPLAND CLASSIFICATION USING OPTICAL AND RADAR DATA

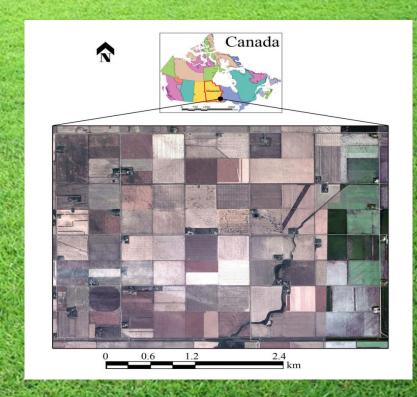


TEAM: AKASH A (191EC102), NAVRATAN (191EC133) AND ROHAN J (191EC147)

MENTOR: DR. RAGHAVENDRA B S

A BASIC IDEA

- Aim: To develop an ML model that can efficiently label croplands using data from remote sensing instruments
- Motivation: Possibility of use in agriculture planning and management activities at national and global scales
- Area under Study: Southwest district of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada - Covered by various annual crops
- Seven different types of crops Broadleaf, Soybeans, Canola, Wheat, Peas, Corn and Oats



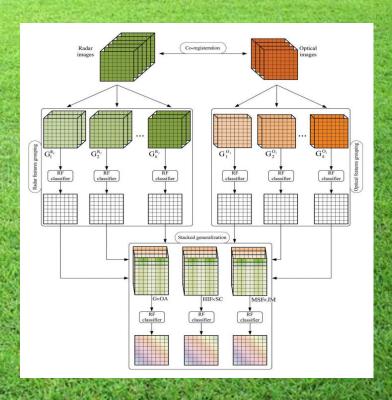
UNDERSTANDING THE DATASET

1, -13.559, -21.407, -11.404, -15.248, -11.923, -15.291, -2.1548, -7.8474, -10.002, 0.04239, 3.3253, 3.3677, 0.35631, 0.05849, 0.5852, 0.2415, 0.51934, 0.23916, -0.62424, -0.81493, -0.62424, -0.81493, -0.62424, -0.81494, -0.82 1.-12.776.-19.015.-9.1837.-13.088.-10.47.-13.265.-3.5919.-6.2393.-9.8312.0.17653.2.6184.2.7949.0.28374.0.067452.0.64881.0.26402.€

- Dataset consists of bitemporal optical and RADAR features
- RapidEye Satellites Collected optical features from five spectral bands - R, G, B, NIR and RE
- UAVSAR airborne SAR sensor operating in full polarization mode collected radar features
- Each row corresponds to a single pixel of data; First column represents label followed by 174 features

PROPOSED CROP MAPPING FRAMEWORK





STEP 1: FEATURE EXTRACTION AND GROUPING

RADAR FEATURES

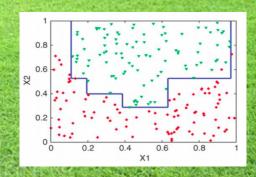
Features and formulas (G: groups, R: radar, i = 1 to 7) $\sigma_{hh} = 10\log_{10}|S_{hh}|^2, \sigma_{hv} = 10\log_{10}|S_{hv}|^2, \sigma_{vv} = 10\log_{10}|S_{vv}|^2, \sigma_{v} = 10\log_{10}|S_{vv}|^2, \sigma_{t} = 10\log_{10}|S_{t}|^2, \sigma_{t} = 10\log_{10}|S_{t}|^2$ {h: horizontal, v: vertical, r: right - handed, l: left - handed} $R_{\text{hhw}} = 10\log_{10}(|S_{\text{hh}}|^2/|S_{\text{su}}|^2), R_{\text{huhh}} = 10\log_{10}(|S_{\text{hy}}|^2/|S_{\text{hh}}|^2), R_{\text{huw}} = 10\log_{10}(|S_{\text{hy}}|^2/|S_{\text{uy}}|^2).$ $R_{\rm ril} = 10\log_{10}(|S_{\rm r}|^2/|S_{\rm l}|^2), R_{\rm dir} = 10\log_{10}(|S_{\rm ril}|^2/|S_{\rm ril}|^2), R_{\rm dill} = 10\log_{10}(|S_{\rm ril}|^2/|S_{\rm lil}|^2)$ $R_{hh} = 10log_{10}(|S_{hh}|^2/span), R_{hv} = 10log_{10}(|S_{hv}|^2/span), R_{vv} = 10log_{10}(|S_{wv}|^2/span)$ $R_{rr} = 10\log_{10}(|S_{rr}|^2/\text{span}), R_{d} = 10\log_{10}(|S_{rr}|^2/\text{span}), R_{d} = 10\log_{10}(|S_{ll}|^2/\text{span})$ $\{\text{span} = |S_{hh}|^2 + 2|S_{hu}|^2 + |S_{uv}|^2 = |S_{uv}|^2 + 2|S_{uv}|^2 + |S_{uv}|^2\}$ {*: complex conjugate, : vector dot product} $\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_3,\quad H=-\textstyle\sum_{i=1}^3p_i\log_3p_i,\\ A=(\lambda_2-\lambda_3)/(\lambda_2+\lambda_3),\\ \bar{\alpha}=\textstyle\sum_{i=1}^3p_i\alpha_i \qquad \qquad \left\{p_i=\lambda/\textstyle\sum_{k=1}^3\lambda_k\right\}$ HA, H(1-A), (1-H)A, (1-H)(1-A), $\psi = \min(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)/(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$, $RVI = 4\lambda_3/(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$ $|a|^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}|S_{hh} + S_{vv}|^2, |\beta|^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}|S_{hh} - S_{vv}|^2, |\gamma|^2 = 2|S_{hv}|^2, |k_c|^2 = |S_{rl}|^2, |k_d|^2 = \min(|S_{rr}|^2, |S_{h}|^2), |k_h|^2 = abs(|S_{rr}|^2 - |S_{ll}|^2)$ {s:surface scattering, d:double - bounce scattering, h:helix scattering} $P_s = f_s(1 + |\beta|^2), P_d = f_d(1 + |a|^2), P_v = f_v, P_s^v = f_s(1 + |\beta|^2), P_d^v = f_d(1 + |a|^2), P_u^v = f_v, P_c^v = f_c$ {v : volume scattering, c : helix scattering}

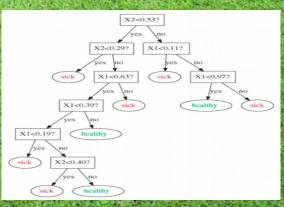
OPTICAL FEATURES

```
Features and formulas (G: groups, O: optical, i = 1 to 5)
               R<sub>B</sub>: 440 - 510nm, R<sub>G</sub>: 520 - 590nm, R<sub>B</sub>: 630 - 685nm, R<sub>RE</sub>: 690 - 730nm, R<sub>NIR</sub>: 760 - 850nm
               R: Reflectance
              NDVI = (R_{NIR} - R_{R})/(R_{NIR} + R_{R})
               SR = R_{NIR}/R_{R}
               RGRI = R_G/R_R
               EVI = 2.5(R_{NIR} - R_{R})/(R_{NIR} + 6R_{R} - 7.5R_{B} + 1)
               ARVI = (R_{NIR} - (2R_R - R_R))/(R_{NIR} + (2R_R - R_R))
               SAVI = (1 + 0.5)(R_{NIR} - R_{R})/(R_{NIR} + R_{R} + 0.5)
              NDGI = (R_G - R_R)/(R_G + R_R)
               gNDVI = (R_{NIR} - R_{G})/(R_{NIR} + R_{G})
               MTVI2 = 1.5(1.2(R_{NIR} - R_G) - 2.5(R_R - R_G)) / \sqrt{(2R_{NIR} + 1)^2 - (6R_{NIR} - 5\sqrt{R_R})} - 0.5
              NDVIre = (R_{NIR} - R_{RF})/(R_{NIR} + R_{RF})
               SRre = R_{NIR}/R_{RE}
               NDGIre = (R_G - R_{RE})/(R_G + R_{RE})
               RTVIcore = 100(R_{NIR} - R_{RF}) - 10(R_{NIR} - R_{G})
               RNDVI = (R_{RE} - R_R)/(R_{RE} + R_R)
               TCARI = 3((R_{RE} - R_{R}) - 0.2(R_{RE} - R_{G})(R_{RE}/R_{R}))
              TVI = 0.5(120(R_{RF} - R_{G}) - 200(R_{R} - R_{G}))
               PRI2 = R_{RF}/R_{R}
              μ<sub>PC1</sub>, σ<sub>PC1</sub>, HOM<sub>PC1</sub>, CON<sub>PC1</sub>, DIS<sub>PC1</sub>, H<sub>PC1</sub>, ASM<sub>PC1</sub>, COR<sub>PC1</sub> from GLCM of PC1
               μ<sub>PC2</sub>, σ<sub>PC2</sub>, HOM<sub>PC2</sub>, CON<sub>PC2</sub>, DIS<sub>PC2</sub>, H<sub>PC2</sub>, ASM<sub>PC2</sub>, COR<sub>PC2</sub> from GLCM of PC2
```

STEP 2: TRAINING EACH OF THE FEATURE GROUPS

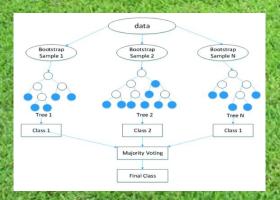
- Random Forest (RF) Classifier was selected owing to its stable nature and research support for current application
- RF Classifier: A classifier based on decision tree classification
- Decision Tree: A tree based ML model; Uses a series of questions to come up with the hypothesis function
- Disadvantage of Decision Trees: Weak classifier, often results in overfitting the training set

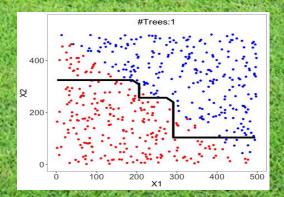


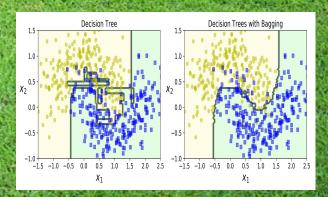


STEP 2 CONTD.: THE RANDOM FOREST CLASSIFIER

- Based on ensemble learning: Combines results of several weak classifiers to get a stronger classifier
- Optimal number of decision trees used Each given a subset of the training set and a subset of the features by bootstrapping the training set (Number of features given to each tree is important)
- Majority voting used on prediction of each decision tree to predict the result



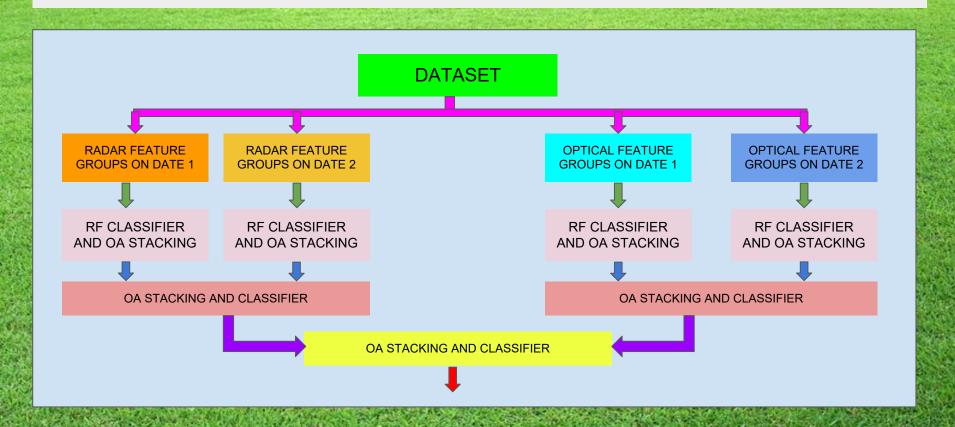




STEPS 3 AND 4: STACKING AND FINAL CLASSIFIER

- ❖ Traditional approaches for stacking include using max voting on predictions of each classifier or using another ML model to select more important features. Three optimized approaches were suggested. Another RF classifier was used after the stacking.
- Approach 1 Multiply the predictions on the training of each group by the Overall Accuracy (OA) of that group and then use it for next phase of training more accurate groups get greater weight
- Approach 2 Select a certain number of highest important features of each group during classification and use these for the next stage after multiplying by the importance scores and stacking
- Approach 3 Select the most separable features of each group using Jeffries-Matusita (JM) distance and use these features for the next stage of classification

IMPLEMENTATION



CODE SEGMENT FOR RF CLASSIFICATION

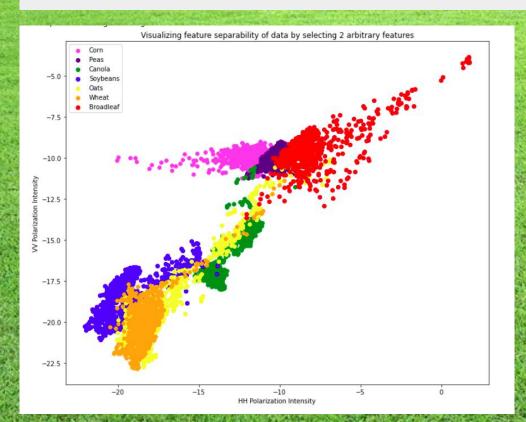
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
Xtrain group1 radar date1 = balanced training data[:,[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]]
classifier radar1 date1 = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators = 500, max features = 'sqrt')
classifier radar1 date1.fit(Xtrain group1 radar date1, y train)
X test radar1 date1 = data[:, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]]
y test = data[:, 0]
y predicted radar1 date1 = classifier radar1 date1.predict(X test radar1 date1)
OA group1 radar date1 = accuracy score(y test, y predicted radar1 date1)
print('Overall Accuracy of Radar Group 1 on date 1: %f\n'%(OA group1 radar date1))
y predict train group1 radar date1 = classifier radar1 date1.predict(Xtrain group1 radar date1)
next group1 date1 radar = y predict train group1 radar date1*0A group1 radar date1
next group1 date1 radar = np.reshape(next group1 date1 radar, (-1, 1))
                                                                                                Broadleaf
Class
                              Corn
                                        Peas
                                                 Canola
                                                             Soybeans
                                                                                     Wheat
                                                                           Oats
                                                  75673
No. of samples
                                        3598
                                                              74067
                                                                          47117
                                                                                     85074
                             39162
                                                                                                  1143
```

CODE SEGMENT FOR STACKING

```
Xtrain radar date1 = np.hstack((next group1 date1 radar, next group2 date1 radar,
next group3 date1 radar, next group4 date1 radar, next group5 date1 radar, next group6 date1 radar,
next group7 date1 radar))
classifier radar date1 = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators = 500, max features = 'sqrt')
classifier radar datel.fit(Xtrain radar datel, y train)
X test radar date1 = np.hstack((y predicted radar1 date1*OA group1 radar date1, 🔐
y predicted radar2 date1*0A group2 radar date1, y predicted radar3 date1*0A group3 radar date1,
y predicted radar4 date1*0A group4 radar date1, y predicted radar5 date1*0A group5 radar date1,
y predicted radar6 date1*0A group6 radar date1, y predicted radar7 date1*0A group7 radar date1))
X test radar date1 = np.transpose(np.reshape(X test radar date1, (7, -1)))
y predicted radar date1 = classifier radar date1.predict(X test radar date1)
OA radar date1 = accuracy score(y test, y predicted radar1 date1)
print('Overall Accuracy of radar data on date 1 : %f\n'%(OA radar date1))
```

RESULTS



-	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR AND	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
	RADAR GROUPS FOR DATE 1	OVERALL ACCURACY
	G1	60.33%
Sell Sell	G2	52.10%
	G3	51.28%
	G4	49.59%
	G5	61.88%
	G6	50.09%
	G7	50.47%

RESULTS - CONTD.

OPTICAL GROUPS FOR DATE 1	OVERALL ACCURACY
G1	66.67%
G2	59.53%
G3	65.67%
G4	45.32%
G5	38.95%

Control Contro	The state of the s
RADAR GROUPS FOR DATE 2	OVERALL ACCURACY
G1	75.24%
G2	48.05%
G3	45.68%
G4	37.48%
G5	75.96%
G6	63.58%
G7	66.97%

THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1995	Section and Dispersion of the Section of the
OPTICAL GROUPS FOR DATE 2	OVERALL ACCURACY
G1	66.28%
G2	40.33%
G3	56.25%
G4	37.55%
G5	32.05%

RESULTS - CONTD.

STACKED FEATURES	OVERALL ACCURACY
RADAR FEATURES - DATE 1	60.33%
RADAR FEATURES - DATE 2	75.24%
RADAR FEATURES	70.04%
OPTICAL FEATURES - DATE 1	66.67%
OPTICAL FEATURES - DATE 2	66.28%
OPTICAL FEATURES	59.33%
RADAR & OPTICAL FEATURES	64.03%

- Radar features were observed to offer a much higher overall accuracy as compared to optical feature groups
- Each group was found to have a higher accuracy than a random classifier which verifies that the model has learnt to classify
- Overall accuracy obtained was 64.03% which ranks on an average scale for a multiclass classification problem

THE WAY FORWARD...

- Attempt to improve the overall accuracy try multiplying features by overall accuracy for further training instead of feature labels
- Changing number of decision trees has no effect on Overall Accuracy Try and find out why and possible solutions
- Repeat the training using an imbalanced training set and observe results. Further, come up with other measures of accuracy apart from OA since the dataset is imbalance - F-Scores, Kappa coefficients
- Try out other stacking algorithms and observe changes in the performance

REFERENCES

- Iman Khosravi & Seyed Kazem Alavipanah (2019) A random forest-based framework for crop mapping using temporal, spectral, textural and polarimetric observations, International Journal of Remote Sensing, 40:18, 7221-7251, DOI: 10.1080/01431161.2019.1601285
- https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2021/04/getting-into-random-forest-algorithms/